the same; the difference was in flavor, according to the vegetables and spices used or omitted. Some are of opinion that stock made from bones does not nourish, but when meat is stewed in it it is very wholesome, agreeable, and digestible; beware of too much spice, or too much flavoring of any kind.

The remainder of the hard beef was thus potted for breakfast, supper, or luncheon; all gristle, vein, and skin were thrown away, then the meat was chopped very fine, the thin shav-ings in which it was out facilitating this rather troublesome work; then in a wooden bowl with a half circular chopper it was chopped to almost dust, then sprinkled with a little white pepper and nutmeg, it was then beaten up into a hard mass, with a few spoonsful of stock, then put in a small pie dish, and finally some clarified butter was poured on the top. I prefer butter to mutton suct, because the former can be caten, the latter cannot. And thus by conversion was Keziah's error obliterated.

It was a tedious trouble day by day to teach this young girl; and constant watchfulness and forethought were necessary on my part. And more than all, I had to contend with her obstinacy of temper, very trying to a teacher, Keziah constantly endeavored to get the upperhand in everything, which my utmost firmness could scarcely repress. Sometimes my heart failed me in my task, but I would then recollect how much comfort and good health were gained by my family, to say nothing of the expense saved, and the order and regularity which,

spite of occasional lapses, were very apparent. We disagreed greatly in our ideas of cleanliness, particularly in the matter of saucepans and dishes, she would let the former get cold after the cooking, before she would clean them. The only way I could conquer her perversity was to stand by and see the water was thrown out of each, then to make her wipe them as dry as possible before they had time to cool, then to rinse them again with hot water, and wipe them with a dry cloth; and, after a time, seeing how ittle trouble this gave her, sae readily adopted the plan. Now and then something would burn on to a saucepan; for cleaning this water was boiled in it, and 1 had a common birch broom, with the handle taken out, the twigs bound tightly, and the fine ends cut short and even; by using this there was no scraping with the nails or a spoon; the water had softened the burnt mass, which the scrubber soon got off. Kezlah's dishes and plates were often sticky and rough, because she washed them in water in which vegetables had been boiled. The water now being thrown away, could not be had for this purpose, and before I left the kitch in for dinner, I saw the largest saucepan full of water put on the fire for washing up the dishes. I was compelled to see to this daily, till the practice became a habit with her.

it may seem trivial and unimportant to write about these things balonging to a scullery-maid's province; but if sauce-pans are not clean, tood cooked in them will be spoiled; and if dishes and plates are sticky and rough, why the appe tite suffers, and naturally the health is affected.
The girl had a great idea of her own know-

ledge in most matters; she had lived for a short time in a place where several servants were kept, and I believe it she had been asked to take a cook's place, would have asserted her perfect competency for the position. Her astonishment was unbounded at my desiring her to wash some greens in warm water, not in cold. She persisted that cold water with sait in it was of all things the best to kill insects and worms. It was no use my assuring her that the insects might be killed, but they and the worms would both stick on, and that cold water could not get sand and dirt out of the greens. It took less trouble to do the thing mysell than to conquer her unwilling. ness; but I made her help me in the work. First I had a pan of warm water, rather more than tepts, and a second of cold water. After having carefully picked the refuse leaves from some cabbages, which the rain and hot sun intervening bad covered with insects, I first took the worst part of the leaves, which were literally full of life, and put two or three in the warm water, to show the girl how readily the insects tell off, leaving the leaf clean. Her eyes dilated as if I had been a conjuror. So fresh hot water was had for the cabbages, each small head was washed singly, and then put into cold water; and in the warm water each worm and snail and grub found instantly a watery grave. I would remark here that if greens or lettuces are washed in the mass, and not each singly, the process is of little avail, yet better than washing them in cold water. No vegetables lose their crispness, or if for a moment they do, it is instantly restored by the necessary act of plunging them in the cold water. Who has not had their teeth set on edge by eating gritty spinac ı, sea-kale. celery, or leeks, which need not have happened the cook had only known that to wash these things in two waters that are warm, and then immediately to lay them in cold for an hour. much trouble and time would have been saved. This is one bit of comfort, a knowledge of which cannot be too widely known.

I will here make a digression, to remark how necessary it is that vegetables which are to be eaten raw, such as lettuces, water-cresses, celery, endive, etc., should by means of warm water be thoroughy treed from any possibility of animal life of an injurious character being swallowed and received into the stomach. A recent scientific work gives engravings of many such; among them a young fluke, which, with fortyseven other specimens, were taken from the body of a young girl accustomed to drink pend water and to eat wa'er-cresses just as she gathered them, without cleaning: creatures that usually do not reside in the human body, but yet are found in the hver of sheep and oxen. Let any one look minutely on raw vegetables, and they will find the larvæ of this fluke insect, which only require a fitting vehicle to be conveyed to the stomach. Cattle eat their vegetain a raw state and swallow these insects: we do not, excepting salading, and here the danger lies, which can be obviated by washing vegetables in hot water. Pond, lake, and river water contain these larve; but when the water is boiled and suffered to get cold, there is no danger in drinking it, if one can forget for what purpose it has been so treated. These crea-tures do not exist in ale or porter, because the water from which these have been made is first boiled. But in ginger-beer, lemonade, and sodawater they may exist, if the water has been obtained from impure sources, which it would scarcely be to the interest of the makers to use.

Fruit should never be eaten before the skin is removed, as on this skin, in the shape of "bloom," thousands of these parasites exist, only waiting a congenial not-bed to make their way all over the human body, specially delighting—as in beasts—to attack the liver. No pears or apples should be eaten without first peeling off the skin; so by plums, and even apricots, nectarines, and peaches.

To return to Kezish, and her daily tasks, and my hourly patience. Pea-soup was her next difficulty; it required my constant watchfulness to keep her from what is termed drowning the pers, and thereby rendering them hard and uncatable. It was of little use saying to her you must not do this or that; she, of course, knew better than her mistress, and unless she was watched would do the very opposite to right.

"The brown pieces must first be picked out, Kexiah, from a pint of peas (this quantity will serve six people), and wash them twice in warm water, by putting them in a deep basin, pour on the water, stir up the peas-let them settle scarcely an instant-then pour the water off, now repeat the process; put two table-spoonsful of water, and a table-spoonful of cold dripping or bacon fat into a saucepan that will hold three piuts, put in the peas three hours before they are wanted, and let them stand on the top of the oven to swell; in half an hour, if they are swelled, add a small teacupful of coad water, and as they continue to increase keep adding the water (always cold) at intervals till sufficient is in; then let them simmer till twenty minutes before the soup is wanted. Then shred some celery and some previously cooked parsnip, and some onions very fine, cutting the shreds of the last so that they fail in rings, then chop across the shreds. When the peas are boiling, dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a little water, and stir into the soup, then throw in the vegetables, let them boil ten minutes, and strain the sour through a colander, beating through the thick portions of the peas with the back of a wooder spoon. Return the soup to the saucepan, let it simmer. Mix smoothly in a basin a tablespoon ful of flour with a little cold water, add a little

speciment would be good time to be a section to

of the boiling soup to it, then strain the mixture into the soup, let it simmer once; and this, with the addition of toasted bread cut thin, and after oasting, slightly buttered, then allowed to cool, and cut into dice-shaped pieces, will make an excellent soup without the expense of meat in

Keziah could no more have remembered all this than she could Hebrew, it was "line upon line, precept upon precept," with her in every-taing. But there was this satisfaction, when she understood the reason for doing a thing she always practised it, while older and better paid "plam cooks" would not. Plain cooks, indeed, were they pretty or plain, their doings were unly mount. ugly enough.

"Don't you see the comfort of making soup in this way, Keziah?" I asked.

"Not 'xactly, ma'am."
"Well, then, the comfort is, that the peas are sure to be cooked sufficiently. Pens are small balls of flour,—like potatoes are,—if you covered them with water, they could not burst into flour, but would be 'drowned' in the water, and sink to the bottom of the saucepan, and if you boiled them for twenty hours they would be no softer. Then, again, peas will only cook well in soft water—the dripping makes this soft; if you were to put soda in the water, it would turn the peas black."

"Then, why didn't you put in the mutton bone, ma'am! They always boils bones in the pea-soup, where I lived."

Because I could not afford the bones; they will go to make stock, you know, and the dripping answers better, and is less only than the marrow and fat on the bones; besides, the drip-

ping prevents the peas from burning.
"You saw me put in the flour and water; if I had not done this, the fat would have separated from the peas and floated on the top; whereas, by adding the flour and water and putting it into the soup, it mixes altogether, and makes the soup digestible."

"It's a comfort to know all this, ma'am, be cause peas is a good dinner with a bit of bacon and a potato, leastways, I used to like it, though our peas were always hard, 'cos mother used to throw in the peas an' fill up the saucepan with water, and let 'em boil eight or nine hours; sometimes she put 'em on over night, but they was always hard," was Keziah's remark.

"You will recollect, peas and potatoes must never be covered with water; that is why I have

the last steamed. That's how they never gits wrong; where I lived before, the master complained every day about the potatoes; they were very hard, or else all of a squash; and then my missis sent word they was to be partly boiled, and then the water strained off, and then a cloth to be put over them; an' she sent down a clean cloth for cook to do it; an' so she did the first day, but then cook took the cloth for something else, and did not wash it afterwards, and master said the poratoes did not taste well after that, and I didn't see how they could, the cloth was so I'm sure I couldn't eat 'em after the cloth had been over 'em."

"The steamer is the best thing in which to cook old potatoes. You will never forget that the potatoes must first be washed, then be peeled, and afterwards be washed in two waters. and be lightly sprinkled with salt, otherwise they will be bitter and a bad color; but recollect that young potatoes cannot be steamed; they must be put into toiling water with a little salt, boiled very fast, then the water be strained off, the saucepan be turned upside down, then reversed, and the cover taken off; and finally, put the saucepan on the fire for two minutes. The potatocs, if freshly dug, will soon break up mealy; but if they have been a long time out of the ground, then they will be waxy and sometimes bitter, and frequently servants get blamed for what is really not their fault. Polatoes must not lie in water more than two minutes before cooking.

CHAPTER IV.

Daily Bill of Fare-The Management of Some Servants-Notice to Quit-How to Make the Best of an Error-Why Some Servants are so Tawdrily Dressed-Whether a Mistress is Compelled to! Give a Character or Not-The Consequences of Giving a False Character-Declining to Give One under Some Circumstaneas.

I found, if Keziah saw any indecision in my manner as to what was to be had for dinner, she directly gave her opinion that it was best to have so and so, an interference I dishked very much. It was very rarely that the bill of fare was unwritten when I left my room, but on some occasions it would happen so. A mistre-s will find it much to her comfort to think over the orders for the day before 9 o'clock in the morning; and the easiest of all plans is, to write out the bill of fare and the tradesmen's orders, so that no occasion for lingering and gossiping round the kitchen door shall arise. It is all very well to say that it is hard a ser-vant cannot have her gossip as well as the misbut there is a time for all things, and the best part of the day for work is soon lost, and then arises discontent or worry because there is so much of the day's work to complete in the atternoon; forgetting that once the golden hours are lost, order and regularity are at

The cause of some annovance in the house, is the having too many servants for the work; then the master and mistress have a miserable Empty brains are always on the alert for mischief, which usually takes the form of gos siping about tormer places, relating scandal, and passing remarks—generally invidious comparisons—upon both places, old and new. A servant is happier herselt, and indeed for that, the mistress is also, when both are fully employed, when both have to contrive for the lesure hour.

Repeated holidays are a fertile source of dis-comfort; just as a child who is at school can learn nothing if constantly taken from his studies, even so, servants can rarely, under two or three days, be brought to the routine of work after they have had a holiday. A friend once told me she dreaded new servants, who stipulated for a day out every three months, to buy clothing; for the next few days atterwards, the pest answer trembled on the tongue, and the appant manner was so provocative of reproof which it it were given in ever so slight a degree t was, 'Please, ma'am, to suit yourself this day month." It seems hard against the girls to re-cord this, but it is the truth; and if a mistress wishes to retain her servant she will keep herself out of the way for three or four days, till the cross temper of the damsel has evaporated

through her work. But it just happens that the day the girl is absent the mistress has to turn servant for a time, and she necessarily comes across some "hidden hordes" of dirt and flue, some light-forsaken corners, which have escaped her notice in her daily visits to her kitchen; let her beware of bringing them under her servant's notice for some days, or there will be a tempest. The soft words of the girl's lover, or the thoughtless counsels of her friends, are still lingering in her ears; or the love of change, or the sense of the days. the sense of freedom, which one day out, away from constraint, gives her, are all too new upon her, and she "will not stand it" when her atten-tion is directed to the discoveries which have

been going on in her absence. These experiences are not written in the spirit of condemnation of servants; for if mistresses were suddenly metamorphosed into domestic helpers and servers, they would not be one whit the better themselves, and possibly might be worse. This should be thought of more often than it is; at the same time too much latitude must not be given to do as they like, neither should a fault be passed over if once it be seen—but there is wisdom and peace in a seeming blindness sometimes. I once observed to a lady that she was ortunate in retaining the

to a lady that she was 'ortunate in retaining the services of a girl for six years.

"It is all management." she replied. "Hannah attends to my comforts, does not waste and performs her work well, at least, all that I am likely to see, and lightens many a trouble for me; but if I were to remark to her about the general untidiness of the kitchen, or once open her dresser drawers, she would leave me to-morrow; what I don't wish to see that I never will look at, and this is the secret of her long service with me, and of the good understanding between us." One would scarcely follow this between us." One would scarcely follow this

rule in all cases, for as storms in nature some-times clear the atmosphere from lowering clouds and stagment vapors, so occasionally—not fre-quently—in the domestic regions they are of service, but with this difference, that as lightning flash oftener purifies than injures, the flash of the tengue in angry speech always creates a sudden wound; the fatal words of notice to quit are quickly spoken, and as often quickly repeated of.

"And angry pride stands by the gap, Lest it should close again." If a servant be really valuable and worth the retaining, it is best, at the risk of a little selfsacrifice of pride, to try to win her to stay by all gentle means short of directly asking her, till her brooding anger be overpast; but beware-as

all future comfort is dear-of, after a quarrel, making presents, be they ever so trivial. They will be accepted without doubt very eagerly, and among a girl's companions shown as proof of her mistrees' repentance; and through their ignorant advice a spirit of opposition and independence is engendered. Within a formight of the end of the month, if it be desired for her to remain on, it is best to call ber to a conference, not casually to speak to her as she is doing her work; but with the gravity of an Indian war council, open the conversation, you sitting, she standing, by asking her if it be still her wish to leave, if so, you have an opportunity of replacing her, but if not, and she is willing not to offend gain thus in the same way, there can be no objection to her remaining if she will do her duty to the best of her ability; a few words like these generally bring matters to a conclusion, because if the girl is averse to remaining, she would be of no service, and it must be satisfactory to a mistress to know that in this line of conduct in herself, there can be no after regret at not having used the means to induce the girl's stay, however much the former hasty words might be

As long as the world lasts there must be servers and helpers. A mistress cannot be too king to her domestics; at the same time, the line of demarcation between the two classes cannot too strong.

A servant should look upon her mistress as one having a superior knowledge of household matters, and one able to pay for the helper's services; to such, a domestic will generally render all respect. But, alas! too often it is the case, that a daughter about to be married knows not one particle of cookery or house-management, and frequently thinks her incompetence greatly to be boasted of; and when she marries a man with two or three hundred a year, turns over all the management of the table, and her demestic concerns generally, to an ignorant girl, who, soon tired of the blame constantly heaped upon her head, gives sudden notice to leave, at a time (for things always do go by contraries) when there is no money to pay her wages. Then the lady rummages her wardrobe to give the girl a pari-equivalent for her money in dress, making up the remainder in cash as best she can.

This is no fancy sketch; it is frequently too true, and is half the secret of much of the tawdry inery with girls which are bedizened. From such mistresses they obtain characters with which they get other places though they have none of valuable qualifications which every one nopes to find in a domestic.

There has been some uncertainty as to whether a mistress is bound to give a character to a ser-

The law, according to Lord Kenyon and Lord Tenderden, rules that if a character be given it must be a true one; but a master or mistress cannot be compelled to give any character at all. Yet if the slightest attempt at giving one be made, it must be strictly truthful; there must be no concealment of any grave error, as if the servant is dishonest, and a mistress knowing this, should in no way allude to it to the lady inquiring particulars of her, and if the servant be taken by the lady in consequence of character, and she should afterwards rob her new employers, it has been held that ther person who gave such talse character is liable to an action, to compensate for the entire loss,

A mistress may know a girl to be dishonest and yet would icel that she would rather do anything than cause an excitement in her house or neighborhood, by endeavoring to prove the fact, which is difficult to do when a servant can dispose of her piltering each time she is sent to church or on an errand; in this case it is safest to decline giving a character at all.

There is some comfort in knowing exactly what one should do under peculiar circumstances. But when a mistress, to gratify pique or feelings of revenze, objects to give a character to a generally deserving girl, then the act s unwomanly and unchristian, and will be sure to bring its own punishment sooner or later. The same nature that would stoop to commit this offense would scarcely hesitate at crime if the opportunity or the temptation came in

[To be continued in our next issue.]

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SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 20, 1886.

Mesers. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burg ars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and expeeding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digring through a heavy wall. Here they found a toeman worthy of their steal—one or your Burglar proof bares—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed a so in this They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which success ully resisted all their efforts. They dien'll worked laith fully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of this worked. The tried when the contents are beyond the reach of the tried to Cat out and the order to confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of the contents.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne. General Agents Line's Safe's:—
Gentiemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove toports one of your -0. 8 Safes severely tested by burgiars. They worked all night at it with drils, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the rafe apparently but little damaged. Please send us the of the same size to replace it, a so another of same size for use at Mendota. Our rate there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully. O. P. PRICE.
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

San Francisco, April 10, 1888.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Sign:—

Safey:—

Gent emen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its con ents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe irres that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in percet condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO., Grain and Produce Dealers. A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE. A SAFE I WICE TENED BY FIRE.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here september 5. 1865, the Lillie's Patent Saje which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass or burning coal, melting the bruss entirely off, preserved my books papers, and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for imme

within the past five months.

the sale in constant diate use.

This sate passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1982, and then preserved its contents entire.

Superinten dent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE An Unparalleled Test

LILLIE'S SAFE!

IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal--A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND JULy 20, 1886.

Messes Murray & Wenne, Agenes Livie's Safes.

Gentlemen —We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street at the time of the great fire o' July 4. 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cultar, where it my outliely unprotected for 18 days. When digging it out, vesterday atternoon, we found the bricks sarrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the free, as sales of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN. TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of A. RAFarris when it was burned in February, 1881, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFFS is increased by unpara 'cled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERI' RITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly. Yourstruly, EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or alled to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the igh reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made. The following important facts are most thoroughly de-

monstrated in the above certificates :-First, That Lillie's Safe stands the second tire as well is the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use while other Safes are worthicss after the first fire, and, is the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, h preserved at all, and very frequently lost

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof

perfectly wedge-proof, powder-proof, and, in every sens of the word, burgiar-, roof, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lil lie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two mobes thick). A word to the public and to my old friends and patro ns :-My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Aich street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut My carrage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Foonomy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. 8 -I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from damoness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereaster all LILLE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould M C. SADLER, Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public. All work warranted for one year.

FINE GOLD WATCHES. To Sojourners in our City.

ESTABLISHMENT OF No. 12 South SECOND Street,

> W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELTY & HILVER WARR, WATCHES and JEWELET REPAIRED. 802 Chestnat St., Phila-

Owing to the decline or Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o

Watches.

Jewelry.

Silverware, Etc The public are respectfully invited to call and examin

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS

AT THE

NEW STORE

The undersigned tlate f the famous Rogers Bros

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

11 Hamthern Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET

Watches Fine Jewelry,

Solid Silver-Ware.

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN

No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

COUNTRY.

RETAIL HOUSE, WHOLESALE HOUSE.

SA DDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities. HARNESS from \$15 to \$500 per set. Mountings, Bridles, Bits. Whips, Blankets, Combs. Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridies,

market, also the city retail trade to our large, cheap and varied stock. 39 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARD WARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?



THEOBALD'S BOOTS. No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET, He makes the La-ts to suit the Feet, and Boots blocs, to, etc., to fit the feet. THY Him. (816 lm.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA Gents cast off Cloth us. No. 42 SOUTH Street selow Fourth.

(5 36

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE

W. W. CASSIDY, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewcuy, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of 13 SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

Diamonds.

our stock before purchasing eisewhere.

OF THE Most Superior Workmanship,

704 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturing Company) respectially announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of StlveR and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH of Silver and Plated ware, at no 70% and a Street. Our long expérience as manufacturers wal conside as to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our score will find our plated goods fait superior to any ever imported, and our ous tomers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. BOWMAN & LEONARD.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufactu and Dealer in

Silver-Plated Ware, AND

RICH JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

SADDLES AND HARNESS. SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET. No. 630 MARKET STREET. OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

Hog Collars, Padded Hames Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Values, Lunch Basaets, Chamole, B acking, Boots, etc. We call the attention of merchants visiting this

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of